

# Jasper Weekly Courier.

VOL. 34.

JASPER, INDIANA, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1892.

NO. 42.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT JASPER, DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY

Clement Doane.

OFFICE—IN COURIER BUILDING ON WEST SIXTH STREET.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per Year, 52 Numbers, Postpaid, \$1.50. Shorter time in proportion.

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Physician and Surgeon,

JASPER, INDIANA.

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BRETZ & COX,

Attorneys at Law,

JASPER, IND.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties.

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Has some special bargains to offer. He has a large lot of farm and town property, including farms in tracts from 40 to 300 acres, both improved and unimproved, and in prices ranging from \$15 to \$50 per acre, situated in Pike, Daviess and Dubois counties.

Jan. 10, 1892-19.

Dentistry!



Dr. B. A. MOSBY,

Resident Dentist,

HUNTINGBURG, IND.

TENDERS his professional services to all needing any work in the dental line, and promises to give it his closest attention. Gold plate work specially solicited, and all work warranted.

April 19, 1892.

New Brick Yard!

Brick for Sale!

THE undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has opened up his Brick Yard, at the north side of Jasper, and will make more brick this year than in any previous one. He will make favorable terms on House Patterns.

JOHN GEIER, JR.

April 22, 1892.

BRICK FOR SALE!

M. HOCHGESANG & SON,

Are now prepared to fill all orders for brick. They make all their brick by machine, at their Brick Yard on the Troy Road, and have THE BEST MADE.

Particular attention will be given to FILLING HOUSE PATTERNS, and special terms on large orders. We will also contract for buildings and furnish all materials.

Give us a Call.

M. HOCHGESANG & SON.

June 26, 1892.

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THE

Jasper Weekly Courier!

The advocate of Free Education; Free Circulation of Silver; Lower Taxation; Equal Rights for All; Special Privileges for None.

Educational Column!

W. O. F. U. COLUMN.

DUBOIS COUNTY SCHOOLS.

Motto: Order, Organization, Occupation.

BY GEORGE R. WILSON, COUNTY SPT.

[Through the kindness of the editor this column is set apart for school purposes, and the articles published below are compiled or written at the county superintendent's office, for the advancement of the schools.]

COUNTY INSTITUTE,

JASPER, AUG. 15-19, 1892.

We cannot honor our country with too deep a reverence; we cannot love her with our affections too pure and fervent; we cannot serve her with an energy of purpose, or a faithfulness of zeal too steadfast and ardent. And what is our country? It is not the East with her hills and her valleys, with her countless sails and the rocky ramparts of her shores. It is not the North with her thousand villages and her harvest homes, with her frontiers of the lake and the ocean. It is not the West with her forest seas and her inland isles; with her luxuriant expanses, clothed in verdant corn; with her beautiful Ohio and verdant Missouri. Nor is it yet the South, opulent with the mimic snow of the cotton, in the rich plantations of the rustling cane, and in the golden robes of the rice field. What are these but the sister families of one greater, better, holier family—our country.—Thos. S. Grimké.

Moral education is concerned mainly with the will in the sphere of its action concerning the worthiness of one's self, and the well-being of one's fellows. Morality has its foundation in certain conceptions of the intellect. Conscience or the moral sentiment is one of the emotions, and, as previously pointed out, the ideas and feelings culminate in the action of the will. All these elements enter into the training of the moral nature. Moral culture comes from forming right conceptions of action in the realm of obligations, from exercise of the moral feeling until the mind responds promptly to moral ideas, and from habituating the will to choose promptly as moral sentiment directs. The moral faculties are intellect, sensibility and will.

"Summer schools are now among the most advertised enterprises; the young teacher must be far back in the woods who does not hear of them. He will also have himself to blame if he does not find what he wishes. If he wishes to pay fancy prices to hear distinguished educators lecture on education he can do so. If he wishes to grind through the "essentials" for his next certificate at the home school, he will be easily accommodated.

Much has been written in favor of Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching, and no other professional book contains more inspiration for the teacher than this one. The book has been carefully revised and re-written, making it more modern in its professional phraseology, yet retaining all its old time interest.

There is no moral power or uplifting force in the multiplication table, or the facts of arithmetic. Something else must be added.

Get Ready.

Mushrooms may grow in a night, but the oak requires a century. So the fruitage which is so enviable as the result of wise commercial enterprise, is a growth like that of the oak, it requires the operations of a life-time, and is not the upstart of a night. In the days of his youth the successful man of business strikes his roots deep into the soil preparing himself by the forces of his education and training to contend with the vicissitudes, difficulties and opportunities of life, and out of these to form his own successful career. Prepare, young man, prepare, educate, train, and by all means develop the powers of your own being, so that they will serve you in the time of necessity. Emerson says "Self-reliance is next to reliance on God," and you will have need for both.

Memory Gems.

Our greatest glory consists not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.—Goldsmith.

If a man empties his purse into his head, no man can take it away from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest.—Franklin.

If thou wouldst attain to thy highest, go look upon a flower, what it does willingly, that do thou willingly.—Schiller.

Four things come not back—the spoken word, the sped arrow, the past life, the neglected opportunity.—Hazlett.

Our own faults require the careful scrutiny which we never give them. The faults of others we should be content to glance at.—Plympton.

"Thou shalt not be found out," is not one of God's commandments, and no man can be safe to keep it.—Bacon.

Be not simply good—be good for something.—Thoreau.

The line of life is a ragged diagonal between duty and desire.—Alger.

A WHISKY NERVE.

M. Quad Tells What Alcoholic Stimulants Will do for a Man,

I saw an exhibition of nerve and pluck the other day which ought to be recorded in black and white. From the cornice of one of the tall buildings was suspended a painter's scaffold. They are raised and lowered, as you know, by the painters pulling on a tackle at either end. Few men can look up from the walk at the scaffold, away about under the cornice and the men coolly plying their brushes, without feeling the flesh creep a little. The breaking of a rope means death to the men on the scaffold, and, perhaps, to two or three pedestrians below. Should one of the men lose his balance and fall he'd strike the flagstones and have every bone broken.

Three or four of us were looking up from a doorway opposite, when one of the painters dropped his brush and lurched about as if drunk. The other cried out to him sharply, and he lay down on the scaffold as if helpless. The man had either taken sick or was overcome by fright. There was no one on the roof. We saw the other painter look up and around in an anxious way, and then he crept along the scaffold to his partner. If he tried to brace him up it was a failure. He took the slack of the rope and passed it about him so that he could not roll off, and then he began hoisting up the scaffold. He pulled that end up about two feet, and then crept down and raised the other to correspond. There was a lift of ten or twelve feet, and he passed from end to end of the scaffold five or six times before he had elevated it to the cornice and could step off. The other man lay as if dead, and was pulled off onto the roof so helpless that he could not stand. He was sitting with his back to a chimney when I got up there, and no dead man's face was ever whiter. He trembled in every limb, his teeth chattered and his eyes seemed to have lost all expression.

"What is the matter?" I asked the other painter, who was calmly adding a little oil to the mixture in his pail.

"New man," he brusquely replied.

"How do you mean?"

"It's his first day on a swing scaffold," he replied, "and he was foolish enough to take a drink of whisky to brace his nerves."

"And didn't it?"

"For half an hour or so, then it collapsed him, as it always does everybody, and he went to pieces quick as wink."

"Not by a dozen! Most men act this way the first time. You've got to give 'em sharp talk and tie 'em on, or they'll go something desperate."

"And weren't you at all rattled?"

"Shoo! Feel my pulse."

And he whistled merrily as he stirred the mixture, and waited for another man to come and go down with him.

"How do you feel?" I asked the other.

He tried to reply, but his tongue seemed to have lost its power, and after two or three efforts he began weeping like a child. He was utterly unnerved.

—M. Quad in the New York World.

Some Common Sense for Drunkards.

A certain little tract, addressed to Irishmen, contains no sentimental appeal to the emotions, but is full of practical common sense. Let every one addicted to the use of liquor read it and pronounce judgment upon the advice it contains: One gallon of whisky costs about three dollars, and contains, on the average, sixty-five ten cent drinks. Now, if you must drink whisky, buy a gallon and make your wife the barkeeper; then, when you are thirsty, give her ten cents for a drink. When the whisky is gone, she will have left, after paying for it, three dollars and a half, and every gallon will yield the same profit. This money she should put away in the savings bank, so that when you have become an inebriate, unable to support yourself, and shunned and despised by every respectable person, your wife may have money enough to keep you until your time comes to fill a drunkard's grave.—Ex.

Every day the horrors occasioned by the saloon are to be read in the daily press until they have become accepted as a matter of course, and excite but little comment. But the story of one which occurred at Newtonville, Spencer county, one Sunday evening, appears more than usually shocking. There a party of young men had been spending the afternoon in a saloon, and became fighting drunk. A quarrel arose, in which knives were used. Two were fatally wounded, one other will probably die, and three others were badly beaten and cut. This human slaughter pen is licensed by authority of the voters of Indiana. Oh, Lord, how long shall these things be permitted in this so-called Christian state!

The Chicago Champion (liquor organ) copies the strictures of a Prohibition paper on President Harrison's receiving a barrel of Scotch whisky, and comments thus: "Now, what of it, you blasted idiot? What is it your business if any free American citizen, let him be a poor working man or the President of the United States, indulges his craving for a glass of alcoholic stimulants?"

## Opinions of the Press



War has Begun Since the World Began, and Will Be Till its Close, But How Election Schemes Will Pan, Is What No Fellow Knows

Ben thinks he'll go in, he'll find he is out, the fact isn't hard to discover, he'll hire a boat and start ahead, for the classic confines of Salt River.

Then Reid will get left, and the Reds be bereft, 'Twill be by the Workingman's Vote, and the Old Tribune "Rat," Beside "Grand-pap's Hat," will Ride on that Salt River Boat.

So While our Stevenson cat, Chews the Tribune "Rat," Our Grand-Pop's Hat.

Indianapolis Sentinel: Cleveland and Stevenson. There's very little jingle to that combination. But it has a solid, substantial, flatfooted sound which is a good deal better and a good deal nearer what the people want.

(New Albany Ledger.)

Grover Cleveland can poll more votes outside of his party than any democrat mentioned for the presidency. In the business world Cleveland will be strong.

Among the merchants, bankers, traders of all kinds, he will poll more votes on his personality than could any other man in either party. They feel that with him at the helm affairs will move along without any violent disturbance, and therefore they can make their calculations from a firm basis. The Ledger has not been enthusiastic for Cleveland for the reason that local dissensions in New York have heretofore made success with him at the head of the ticket problematic to say the least. The Ledger has nothing to take back—no unsavory crow to eat. It can cheerfully support Mr. Cleveland, and, with brightening political skies in New York, can hopefully look toward his election.

(Sullivan Times.)

Grover Cleveland is the nominee of the democratic convention on the first ballot. The greatest living American nominated by the largest convention ever held in the world. Tariff reform is to be the great and burning issue in this campaign.

(Madison Herald.)

A man who can command two-thirds of the votes of a national convention on the first ballot ought to satisfy his party that he is the largest and best duck in the puddle.

(Fort Wayne Journal.)

The work of the democratic national convention is finished and it only remains to present the ticket and declaration of principles to the people to insure a favorable verdict at their hands and a glorious victory in November. The platform is strong, it is readable, it is courageous, it is honest, it is wise and will wear well. In a word, it explains and defends itself. The nomination of Mr. Cleveland is a victory for the people over the politicians and self-seekers, and they will not forget that his cause is their cause, his battle their battle, and his success in November, their victory and greatest good.

The Atlanta Constitution falls into line like a veteran, with the following expression of sentiment.

There is no question as to the attitude of this section. Stripped of all sentimental trimmings and trappings, it will be a choice between Mr. Cleveland and the Force bill; but the Constitution can promise that Georgia and the South will heartily respond to the enthusiasm which insists on the nomination of Grover Cleveland. The South will support him, not because she must, but because he represents the party of the people, the friends of the hour, and the desires of a hopeful democracy.

A Notable Republican Accession.

Greencastle, Ind., June 25.—Delana R. Williamson, a life-long Republican, and once Attorney-General, has declared for Cleveland. He says war taxation should be done away with, and will take the stump for the Chicago nominees.

## REASONS WHY HARRISON CANNOT CARRY HIS OWN STATE.

The Ticket Badly Overweighted by Reid's Candidacy.

Correspondence St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

FR. WAYNE, Ind., June 25.—The great question that is agitating the minds of the politicians, now that the Republican National Convention is over, is, "Can Harrison carry New York and Indiana, the pivotal States, without one of which, at least, he cannot expect to remain in the presidential chair for four more years?"

The President alone might be able to carry his own State, but it is almost a foregone conclusion that Harrison and Reid cannot land Indiana's vote in the electoral college for the Republican party, by many thousands of votes.

The absence of enthusiasm among the leaders is bound to have its effect. The leaders, or some of them, being "in politics," say, of course, that they will support the ticket. The rank and file, however, being "out of politics," except so far as the mastery over their individual ballot is concerned, come out flatly and say they will not support the ticket under any circumstances. How many of these latter can be whipped into line and made to forget their bitterness in the excitement and the burrah of the campaign when the clubs go marching and the bands begin to play a few weeks hence, remains to be seen.

But not all the leaders who all along opposed Harrison's renomination, will rally to his support.

Ex-Congressman James B. White who was sent to Congress on a straight Republican ticket, from this overwhelming Democratic district, by a majority of nearly 3,000 votes, and who is far and away the most popular man in the district, and who sacrificed his own almost certain re-election in 1888 to aid Harrison, may support him this year, but if he so, it will simply be to the casting of his ballot for him. It is a significant fact that his two sons, John W. White, President of the White National Bank, and Edward C. White, manager of his father's big general store, declare openly that they will not vote for Harrison.

R. T. McDonald, the big electric light manager who carried the Blaine Club 300 strong to Minneapolis, and who employs in his electric light works over 800 men, 85 per cent. of whom are Republicans, is non-committal. It is said that when returning with the Blaine Club from Minneapolis, while the special train was delayed for some time by a wreck ahead, calls were made upon McDonald for a speech. He responded in effect that he was undecided as to what his course would be in the coming campaign, but advised them to wait until the other national conventions, and see "what turns up." One who heard the speech, states that it was in no wise an endorsement of Harrison, but rather an admonition to wait the course of events before deciding to fight the ticket openly, or to aid in killing it by simply keeping hands off. There are many more prominent Republicans who will not support Harrison, among them Rev. Stephen A. Northrup, pastor of the First Baptist Church, which is the most popular, and has the largest congregation in the city. Four years ago Rev. Northrup supported Harrison on the stump.

REID A DEAD WEIGHT.

The most cogent reason why the Republican party will lose Indiana, however, is the dead weight it is compelled to carry in its unhappy selection of a vice-presidential candidate in the person of Whitelaw Reid. Reid has fought the International Typographical Union for a dozen years. Among workingmen the Typographical Union is looked upon as the personification of organized labor, and Whitelaw Reid as its worst enemy. They say that making the New York Tribune a "fair" office a few days prior to his nomination for the second highest office within the gift of the people, is too transparent a move to catch their votes.

FR. WAYNE Typographical Union No. 78 has about 138 members. Every office in the city is controlled by the Union, and a non-union printer cannot obtain a moment's employment in this place at any price, or under any circumstances. Of these 138 union printers, 100 of them are Republicans. The Labor Herald, the official organ of the Trades and Labor Council, embracing twenty-six organized trades unions, has authority for the statement that of this number just one man will vote for Harrison and Reid. This opposition is not monopolized by the Printers' Union alone, but is shared by all organized craftsmen.

A tour through the big shops of the Pennsylvania Company, employing 1,400 men; the Ft. Wayne Electric Co., employing 800 men; the Kerr-Murray manufacturing Co., the Wabash shops, and other factories where large numbers of men are employed, bring out the fact that they consider an "injury to one the concern of all," and Mr. Reid's attitude toward the printers, stamps him as the enemy of labor everywhere, and he will be treated at the polls accordingly. This is the class of voters who cannot be whipped into line by any specious reasoning or hope of political preferment. They reason that they are not office-seekers and have nothing to expect from that source no matter who is President, and they now feel that they have an opportunity to put into practice what they have so long preached—that labor's enemies should be spotted at the polls.

and it is not unlikely that they will act accordingly. As one intelligent fellow, a machinist, put it:

"We taught Indiana politicians a lesson in 1884 that they have not forgotten, when the Republicans, in spite of the protest of labor organizations, nominated Rhody Shiel, who was President Harrison's chief shouter at Minneapolis last week, for State Treasurer. Notwithstanding that it was during Blaine's magnificent campaign, and party lines were drawn to their utmost tension, organized labor made a fight on Shiel, and when the returns came in Shiel was found to be nearly 8,000 votes behind the ticket, though the ticket was swamped badly. He ran over 300 votes behind the ticket in Allen county, [Fr. Wayne] which shows that 800 Republicans scratched him, and there are now ten members of labor unions in this State for every member at that time. Shiel's opposition to labor interests, I understand, consisted of a single speech that he made at a mass meeting of citizens of Indianapolis during the telegraph operators' strike in 1883, while Whitelaw Reid has fought us for fourteen years, day in and day out, and a man who belonged to the union could not get a day's employment in his office in all these years. If anybody imagines we are going to support a man with a record like that let him be undeceived. Organized labor taught Indiana politicians a lesson in 1884, and in November of 1892 it will teach the politicians of the nation a lesson they will remember for many a day. It will require a change of but a fraction less than three votes in each township in Indiana to wipe out Harrison's plurality of 1888, and the labor organizations of Indiana will undertake to take care of Indiana if our friends at the East will look after the New York end, and we believe they will."

Among many prominent Republicans not place hunters, but solid business men, who will not support Harrison is Sam'l D. Bitler, employing a large number of men in his tress hoop factory; Hugh Stewart, a prominent attorney and intimate friend of W. W. Bradley; T. B. Empey, proprietor of the Consolidated Truck and Transfer Lines; A. A. Parman, attorney-at-law; Homer C. Hartman, a leading attorney and ex-candidate for Congress; Clark Fairbanks, State agent for the New York Life Insurance Co.; Harry Orr, teller First National Bank; O. G. Hill and Edwin Evans, retired capitalists; George Kanner, of Kanner, Crisley & Co., wholesale stationers; Robert Cray, Ft. Wayne Electric Light Co.; Carl Scherer, proprietor Monday Morning Times, President White, National Bank; Edward White, manager White's Fruit House, and the list could be extended to hundreds of names.

ANTI-HARRISON MEN IN CONTROL.

The anti-Harrison men have complete control of the machinery of the County Central Committee. W. J. Vesey, its chairman, who when elected, accepted only upon condition that he be permitted to resign in case of Harrison's renomination, will it is stated, hand in his resignation immediately after the holding here of the Republican State convention, which occurs June 28.

From the general expression of opinion it appears that the Peoples party will be the gainer in votes by reason of the Republican disaffection and the alienation of the labor vote. Many Republicans not desiring to vote the Democratic ticket straight out for President and Vice President, will withhold their support by voting the Peoples party ticket, but many others upon the principle that while to vote the third party ticket counts one against Republican success, to vote the Democratic ticket counts two, will likely support Cleveland.

Washington Independent: Rev. W. A. Yager, of Glendora, is in trouble. He swapped horses with a man in Knox county, and got the worst of it. He went to the man and wanted to trade back. The man wouldn't do it. Mr. Yager put up with the man for the night, but during the night got up, went to the stable, got the horse he traded and started for home. The man followed with a constable and got horse back, also Yager's watch to pay costs. Mr. Yager will prosecute the man who did him up in a horse trade, for obtaining property under false pretences. The constable was out of his jurisdiction, and had no right to take the watch. Mr. Yager is regarded as a good man, and did not know that his proceeding was irregular.

Daviess Co. Democrat: In his sermon Sunday at the M. E. church Rev. W. F. Sheridan alluded to the inconsistency of some men who "did not believe in getting religion under excitement" and were therefore down on revivals. These same men, he said, would go to a national convention and would throw up their hats in a perfect fever of excitement, but that, they thought, was all right. It was a horse of another color. If taking part in a mere nomination of a man for a year's office would produce excitement and energy, how much more excitement would be justifiable in bringing sinners to repentance and preparing them for the enjoyment of an eternity of bliss.

Vincennes Sun: Why is it that every Knox county Republican who goes down South to live, immediately declares against negro supremacy, else becoming an out and out Democrat on account of the negro question?

The Sunday Schools at Alfordville will celebrate the Fourth.